The People's Korea

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Korean Leader, People Mourn Over Death of K.U.Chernenko

President Kim Il Sung and his government expressed condolences to the Soviet leadership on the death of Soviet leader Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

President Kim Il Sung, in his message of condolence to the Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, called the late Soviet leader "an outstanding activist" of the Soviet party and state and "a staunch fighter for socialism and peace."

He said: "The death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a great loss not only to the Soviet people but also to the peoples of Korea and other socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people."

On March 12, the DPRK President, Mr. Kim Jong Il and party and government other officials called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of K.U. Chernenko. **(See related articles on page 2)**

On March 12, a national mourning was declared in a joint decision adopted by the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council.

The joint decision says:

1. For expressing the feelings of deep condolence over the death of comrade K.U. Chernenko, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set the day before and the day of his funeral as days of mourning for the whole country.

2. On days of mourning for the whole country flags will fly half-mast at all organs, factories, enterprises, schools and residential quarters in the DPRK, songs and dances will be prohibited throughout the country and a mourning program be broadcast.

3. A party and government delegation headed by comrade Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, will be sent to the funeral of the late comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Similar decisions were also adopted when Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev on Nov. 10, 1982 and Yuri V. Andropov on Feb. 13, 1983 passed away.

The party and state delegation of

(Continued on page 2)

On March 12, President Kim Il Sung called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolence on the death of K.U. Chernenko. Accompanying him were Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee,and other cadres. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Chief Executive Greets New Soviet Leader

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on March 12 to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev upon his election as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you from the bottom of my heart on your election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Your election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU is an expression of the deep respect and trust of the Soviet communists and people in you, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state.

We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will achieve new great successes in the struggle to complete a developed socialism in all aspects and defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world against the imperialists' adventurous policy of aggression and war.

I believe that the Korean-Soviet friendship with a long historical tradition based on a solid class alliance and comradeship will grow stronger in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the demand of the common cause of socialism and communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I sincerely wish you health and great success in your responsible activities to strengthen and develop the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, increase the might of the Soviet Union and promote the welfare of the Soviet people.

Presidential Condolence to Soviet Leadership

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of condolence on March 11 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the death of K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message reads:

I received with a deep sorrow the news that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, died from illness.

At this sorrowful moment, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR, the entire Soviet people and the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was an outstanding activist of the communist party and state of the Soviet Union and a staunch fighter for socialism and peace who had devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle to safeguard the gains of the October Revolution, strengthen the party, consolidate the Soviet state and social system and achieve the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Faithful to the cause of Lenin, Comrade K.U. Chernenko made a great contribution after holding the supreme post of the Soviet party and state to the cause of increasing the economic power and defence capacity of the country, completing a developed socialist society, preventing a new world war against imperialism and defending peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

A close friend of the Korean people, Comrade K.U. Chernenko greatly contributed to expanding and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and fully supported and encouraged our people in their just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko performed undying feats for the Soviet party and state and for socialism and the international communist movement.

The death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a great loss not only to the Soviet people but also to the peoples of Korea and other socialist countries and the world's peaceloving people.

Although comrade K.U. Chernenko passed away, his precious feats will remain long in the hearts of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the progressive people of the world.

EDITORIAL

Lange's Anti-Nuclear Policy

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand declared that his country would refuse to grant port facilities to nuclear-capable U.S. warships and make efforts to denuclearize the South Pacific area.

Wellington's policy seems to indicate that world-wide anti-nuclear sentiments are becoming ever stronger.

Anti-nuclear movements have been carried out in citizen level so far. However, now even the most friendly pro-American state like New Zealand strongly refuses a U.S. request to allow an American warship to visit her ports unless she can be assured that it does not carry nuclear armaments.

The U.S. has been pressuring New Zealand to reverse the policy. One American official said that New Zealand can expect to suffer economically as a result of her decision.

In spite of such pressure, Prime Minister Lange stands firm, gaining world public support.

The Greek government made public that she would U.S. nuclear arms withdraw from its territory to promote the conception of Balkan denuclearization. Canadian Foreign Minister commented that Canada would ban visits by all American nuclear weapons.

Norway and Denmark, members of NATO, oppose the introduction of nuclear arms to their territory. Holland and Belgium put off the installation of U.S. intermediate nuclear missiles on their soil.

These development have come as a strong blow to the Reagan administration as it spends an enormous amount of dollars on a nuclear arms buildup including the SDI.

The American policy of strength is proving unwarranted today.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already called for creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia.

An anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is a progressive force of the present era which mirrors the ardent desire of people to save mankind and its destiny from a terrible nuclear disaster and to construct a free, peaceful world free from aggression and war.

This movement is essentially an anti-American campaign to check and frustrate the U.S. policy of war, especially the manoeuvres for nuclear war.

If international solidarity is strengthened with the world's peace-loving people for an anti-war, anti-nuclear movement, regardless of skin colour, language and nationality, it will become possible to check and frustrate aggressive forces' schemes including those of the U.S. for the expansion of armaments and preparatory manoeuvres for nuclear war.

(Continued from page 1)

the DPRK led by Premier Kang attended the March 13 funeral of the late Soviet leader in Moscow.

The DPRK party and state delegation laid a wreath sent by President Kim Il Sung before the bier of the decreased amid the playing of the dirge.

Rodong Sinmun on March 12 devoted the whole of its front page to the death of K.U. Chernenko, bannerline title "On the Death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, an Outstanding Activist of the Soviet Party and State and a Staunch Fighter for Socialism and Peace."

In May last, President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with the late K.U. Chernenko during his official goodwill visit to Soviet Union and they shared the view that the visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union raised the traditional Pyongyang-Moscow ties to a new stage.

President Kim Il Sung Visits Soviet Embassy In Pyongyang

Upon receiving the sad news of the death of K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President Kim Il Sung together with party and state leading cadres, visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on March 12 and expressed deep condolences.

President Kim Il Sung made the following entry in the mourners' book:

"I express deep condolences on the death of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"Comrade K.U. Chernenko was an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet state and a staunch fighter for communism and peace who had devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle to safeguard the gains of the October Revolution, strengthen the party, consolidate the Soviet state system and achieve the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

"Comrade K. U. Chernenko, a close friend of the Korean people, fully supported and encouraged our people in the just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and greatly contributed to expanding and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Although Comrade K. U. Chernenko died, his exploits will remain long."

He was accompanied by Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces.

He was also accompanied by Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Ho Dam and Yon Hyong Muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Mun Sop, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the State Control Commission; Choe Yong Rim, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council; So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; and An Sung Hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

Premier Kang Song San Meets His Soviet Counterpart

Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration of Council, met with his Soviet counterpart Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at Kremlin on March 13, the KCNA reported.

He visited the Soviet Union on March 12 as the head of the DPRK party and government delegation to attend the funeral of President K.U. Chernenko.

In the name of the leadership of the Soviet party and state Chairman Nikolai Tikhonov expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for having sent a high-level delegation at a time when the relations of fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea were developing onto a high stage.

We remember President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union last year, he said, and added: The visit greatly contributed to developing the relations between our two countries and accomplishing our common cause.

He asked Premier Kang Song San to convey warmest regards of Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev and his own to President Kim Il Sung.

The need was emphasized on the occasion to make everything possible in the future, too, for the strengthening of the traditional friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

Capital Construction of Korea

Capital construction involving industrial and city and rural construction is making a successful progress on a vast scale in Korea.

Under construction on an extensive scale are the Taechon, Wiwon and other large power stations, and medium- and small-scale ones.

The builders of the Taechon Power Station have more than doubled the speed of concrete tamping this year as against that at the end of last year by introducing a new building method in the dam project. This water power station will be the biggest in Korea.

Capital construction for boosting the production of coal and ores is progressing apace in the domain of mining industry. It includes the expansion projects of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Musan Mine and the Komdok General Mining Enterprise.

A sizable success has been reported in railway construction. The builders of the northern railway topped their assignments more than 50 percent in January and February. The construction of this railroad to be completed next year is a difficult and vast project which involves the construction of a number of tunnels and bridges and building of roadbeds across steep mountains.

Progressing in no less scale are the grand nature-remaking projects such as the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and tideland and urban and rural housing construction. The scale of the Nampo Lock Gate is without parallel in the world in the width and length of the dam and locks and the transit capacity of ships.

The attainment of the ten long-range targets of socialist economic construction for the 1980s premises a great number of capital construction projects.

A long list of construction objects are completed every year to open a definite prospect for beating the ten long-range goals earlier than schedule.

During the second 7-Year Plan period (1978-1984) 17,785 modern factories and workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain. In that period more than 200 reservoirs and upwards of 3,000 water-pumping stations and a good many setups for the utilization of underground water cropped up in the agricultural domain.

And many monumental edifices such as the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Ice Rink, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and the Hamhung Grand Theatre made their appearance.

With the Changgwang, Munsu and other streets taking shape, the city of Pyongyang has taken on a more grand and beautiful looks, the local cities have been reconstructed on modern patterns, and the rural villages have assumed a more mordern appearance.

Chongryun Chairman Expresses Condolences

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), sent a message of condolence on March 12 to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the death of K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Chairman Han said:

Upon receiving the sad news of President Chernenko's death, I express deep condolences to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR, the Soviet people and the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and the entire Korean citizens in Japan.

As an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state and a staunch fighter for communism and peace, President Chernenko had performed great feats in the work for completing a developed socialist society and preserving world peace against imperialism.

President Chernenko greatly contributed to strengthening and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union and firmly supported and encouraged the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Although President Chernenko passed away, his exploits will remain long in our hearts.

40 Years Sicne Liberation

Korea in Its Youthful Prime (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Women at Work

By Pak Il Bun

Special to The People's Korea

Women's Position Improved

The year 1985 is the final year of the "Ten years of International Women." During these ten years since International Women's Year of 1975, women's movement for "equality, development and peace" has expanded in all parts of the world.

The conditions of women are about to undergo a big transformation in the DPRK, too.

Participation of women in political affairs is a barometer which measures the levels of women's positions and roles. In the DPRK, women account for 20.8 percent of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (equivalent to Parliament) who were elected in 1978. In the elections of deputies to the local organs of sovereign power in 1979 (local elections) 7,063 women were elected deputies, who accounted for 30 percent of all the deputies. It may be said in this connection that in Japan there is only one woman assembly member per five local assemblies.

Country Nurses Children

There is a growing tendency for equal pay for men and women for the sake of real equality of the sexed.

The law for this purpose was already enforced in 1946 in Korea, or the year following Korea's liberation. In other countries, the percentages of women's wages compared with men's wages are as follows–87.8 in France, 78.4 in Australia, 75.7 in Denmark, 70 in West Germany and 50.2 in Japan. There are as yet large differences in pay between men and women.

Korean women have been under the equal wage system for 40 years. Women account for 48 percent or nearly half all the workforce of the country.

Women amount for 45.5 percent of the total number of workers in industry. Especially, in light industry, women hold a majority. It is not too much to say that women are producing almost all products of light industry, including daily necessities, which are closely related to living.

They account for 70-80 percent of the doctors and teachers. It is the power of women that has supported the country's agriculture which is taking rapid strides. Women represent 30 percent of the chairmen of the over 3,000 cooperative farm management boards throughout Korea.

What is the reason that women can go out into the world and take active parts? Above all, this is because they are freed from the burden of housework and baby cares and are treated well in all aspects, including education and social security. Mother workers who have three children and more under 12 years are on a five-day working week. If they work 6 hours, they can get wages for eight hours, not to mention wages equal men's wages, (according to the regulations on the working hours of mother workers which the Cabinet of the DPRK adopted on Sep. 27, 1966). Thus working women enjoy special benefits of all sorts. Besides, they have a paid vacation before and after childbirth, free medical care for childbirth, health guidance and the transfer from heavy work to light work for the protection of maternity.

It is characteristic of the DPRK that there is a complete medical service network for women there. A special medical system for women is established in hospitals of various levels in towns and countries, including the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital which opened in 1980 as a general hospital for women. This system protects the health of women on a day-to-day basis.

Under this excellent health system, the average life span of Korean women reached 76 years in 1976. There are many women who remain on their jobs and are active after retirement age.

A working mother entrusts her child to the care of a nurse, with an easy mind.

Mothers Are Treated Warmly

Babies are cared for by the state and society, as women go out for work remarkably. The second article of the law of children's education of the DPRK (proclaimed in April 1976) provides that nurseries and kindergartens shall be guaranteed for all children at state and social expenses. According to the law, at present, 3.5 million pre-school children (1-4 years old) are taken care of at state and social expenses and 100 percent of 6-year-old kids enter kindergartens in Korea.

There are daily, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens according to mothers' occupations. Expert kindergarteners, teachers and doctors are attached there to care for children with well-equipped facilities, according to the public commitment "to give children the best things." Women can work without anxiety, relying upon this system completely. Of course, there are women who do things in their own way, who do not work till their children reach a certain age to bring up their children at their homes.

In European and American countries, there is no proper system to care for children, in spite of women's wishes. In America, 7 million children (1-4 years old) remain in their homes while their mothers are out at work. But the present facilities are enough to accommodate only 1 million children. The rate of kindergarten children is 18.8 percent in England, 38 percent in West Germany and 54.1 percent in Japan. The actual condition is lower.

Housework Lightened

Korea fulfilled the second 7-Year Plan recently. During this period, food processing factories, home electric appliance and all sorts of service networks expanded, to liberate "women from the heavy burden of housework." The task ot lightening housework and baby care for families with working mothers is being tackled positively as state policy.

The high social position and firm self-confidence of the women of Korea are precious gains in 40 years after Korea's liberation, and in future, their roles will become more important.

Primary school and junior high school students participate in extra-curricular activities at Students and Children's Palaces in all parts of Korea after school. So, working mothers can work without worry about thier children.

(To be continued)

◀ Children growing up free from worries.

A woman traffic controller

World-wide Opposition to "Team Spirit 85"

Amid growing oppositons to the Washington-Seoul joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85" the world public, mass media of many countries have successively reported the provocative and aggressive nature of the current war game which mobilized some 200,000 American and south Korean military personnel into the Korean theatre to aggravate military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Follows roundup of the world opinions against "Team Spirit 85" compiled from the Korean Central News Agency:

Japan

The Japan Socialist Party issued a statement on January 31 demanding an immediate stop of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

The massive military rehearsal launched at a time when efforts are being made to ease the tension of the Korean Peninsula is a grave obstacle to the promotion of the dialogue between north and south of Korea, the statement notes, and says:

It must not be overlooked that the Okinawa-based U.S. marines and the Ground "Self-Defence Force" are going to stage a Japan-U.S. joint exercise in Hokkaido in February, synchronizing with the "Team Spirits 85".

The "SDF" must be said to be virtually participating in the "Team Spirit war game deeply inveigled into the U. S. forces' operations.

Japan must not be involved in any act of war provocation.

The Japan Socialist Party strongly demanded the United States and the south Korean authorities immediately stop the large-scale war game and declared that it would intensify the anti-war, peace movement and do its utmost to check the arms buildup and militarization, the statement stresses.

France

The Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France in a statement on February 24 denounced the "Team Spirits 85" joint military exercises, saying that they are an unprecedented-in-scope war game involving the U. S. forces and the south Korean army more than 200,000 strong and a large quantity of nuclear weapons.

The statement points out:

The war exercises are a challenge to the Korean people and the world people who are desirous of peace.

The United Socialist Party of France bitterly condemns the U. S.-south Korea "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises bringing the situation in the Korean Peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain and strongly demands the United States and the south Korean authorities immediately discontinue the military rehearsal.

Mass Media

TASS February 1 reported its commentator's article denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, which said:

The unprecedented-in-scale "Team Spirit 85" is an open provocation against the socialist countries, namely against the DPRK.

The current rehearsal is aimed at perfecting the landing of air-borne units, river crossing and tank operations.

It is apparent that this military rehearsal is reminiscent of an actual battle has the nature of an offensive one.

But this is veiled with the phrasology of perfecting the "emergency measures" to cope with the "surprise attack from the north".

The Japanese armed forces are more frequently participating in the joint military games of the United States and its allies.

The "Team Spirit" is no exception in this respect.

It is not accidental, therefore, that the observers watching the military moves in the north-west parts of the Pacific more frequently express their opinion that Washington, Tokyo and Seoul are practically rounding off the details of coordinated operation within the framework of the three-way military alliance now in the making in the Far East.

Pentagon's provocative war threat in this zone has become constant.

This is a patent proof that the American administration is pursuing the policy of heightening the tensions and hastening the preparations to trigger off another war with the mobilisation of modern mass destruction weapons.

Soviet papers **Trud, Moskovskaya Pravda, Komsomolskaya Pravda** and **Sovetskaya Rossia** on February 2 carried articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 85".

The Krasnaya Zvezda February 1 ran a commentary on the commencement of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U. S and the south Korean junta.

It said in part:

U. S. official figures try to convince people that the current military rehearsal is an ordinary one, but it is aimed at aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula stage by stage.

The Reagan administration evinced its willingness to "use armed forces" to "defend" south Korea, when it declared the Korean Peninsula an area "vital for the U. S. interest."

The strategists of Pentagon pay particular attention to the south of the Korean Peninsula.

This tells the south of the Korean Peninsula has turned into a nuclear forward base to attack socialist states.

Pentagon has, in fact, virtually grabbed the prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean army.

The presence of U. S. troops in south Korea and the large-scale war provocation moves of Pentagon such as the "Team Spirit" render the situation in this part of the world more complicated.

The Soviet paper **Izvestia** February 18 carried a commentary lashing at the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

It said the provocations of the U. S. war-likers and their puppets are fraught with the danger of being developed into armed invasion, which may expand into a more grave international event.

Noting that the Reagan administration is stepping up war preparations, deploying new weapons including nuclear and neutron weapons in south Korea, it said: But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is consistently pursuing a peace-loving policy.

Xinhua March 1 in a commentary on the U. S. -south Korea "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, says the U. S.-south Korean military exercises are not in the interest of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and are incompatible with the Korean people's aspirations.

Under the heading "U.S.-South Korean Military Exercises Inappropriate" the commentary notes:

The largest of the "Team Spirit" exercises is being held just when the Korean people and the world community had hoped that north-south relations would get even better.

It is disappointing that the United States and south Korea were willing to jeopardize these improvements.

This inappropriate military action taken by the U. S. and south Korea has created a harmful atmosphere for north-south Korean dialogue.

Such aggressive war exercises as the "Team Spirit 85" staged by the United States and south Korea go against the efforts of all the peace loving forces to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula, the GDR paper **Berliner Zeitung** February 26 noted, and stressed: The German Democratic Republic stands behind the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which demands an immediate end to this dangerous provocation.

The Polish paper **Sztandar Mlodych** February 4 said that the United States and south Korea answered the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks with a provocative war rehearsal.

It pointed to the unjustness of U. S. troops' occupation of south Korea.

The Yugoslav Paper **Vjesnik** February 19 condemned the United States and south Korea for increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and barring the peaceful reunification of Korea by staging a large-scale joint military rehearsal.

The Polish paper **Trybuna Ludu** February 1 carried an article titled "Denounce Team Spirit 85", which said: The joint military exercises involving the U.S. forces and the south Korean army more than 200,000 strong, 52 strategic bombers, warships equipped with nuclear weapons and the "Green Berets" unit bear an aggressive nature in the true sense of the words.

The Czechoslovak paper **Rude Pravo** February 18 in a commentary denouncing the joint military exercises said that the Seoul "regime" and its protectors in Washington clearly showed once again that they are resorting to threat and the "policy of strength", rejecting the notion of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The United States is particularly interested in keeping the present division of the Korean Peninsula, the paper noted.

The Lao paper **Pasason** February 13 carried a commentary branding the "Team Spirit 85" as a grave threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and the world and as an open challenge to the peace-and justice-loving people of the world.

It is unpardonable that the Seoul "regime" should take the lead in the war gamble together with the United States despite public denunciation at home and abroad, the paper said, and stressed: Such acts will only lead the Seoul "regime" to a disgraceful end.

Babotnichesko Delo and other Bulgarian central papers February 2 pointed out that the U.S. and the south Korean junta hurled huge aggression forces into the military rehearsal.

The Mongolian papers **Khedelmer January 31** and **Ulanbaatoryn Medee** February 2, branding the "Team Spirit 85" as a device for the provocation of a nuclear war against the DPRK, pointed out that the world peace-loving people and the Mongolian people were denouncing the war exercises.

The Hungarian paper **Nepszabadsag** February 2 noted that the "Team Spirit 85" was a challenge to the socialist countries.

The Bulgrian **Narodna Armiya** February 1 noted that the "Team Spirit 85" military exercises of the United States and south Korea were an aggressive war gamble unprecedent in scale, period and contents.

This war rehearsal, it went on, is a provocative act going against the DPRK's proposal for removing military confrontation between north and south of Korea and achieving the country's reunification through peaceful talks and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Bulgarian public demands that the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises be stopped at once and the U. S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea.

The provocative nature of the war exercises was exposed by the Hungarian **Pest Megyei Hirlap** February 4, the Yugoslav **Oslobodjenje** and **Dnevnik** February 2, the Czechoslovak central papers including **Rude Pravo** and the Cuban **Granma** February 2, the GDR **Neues Deutschland** February 4, the Polish **Zolnierz Wolnosci** February 3, the Mongolian **Unen** February 5 and **Cuban Radio** February 2.

The French paper **Liberation** February 2 said that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged every year from 1976 were a "test war" aimed at invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Singapore **Nanyang Sin Chew** and **Straits Times** February 2 stressed the "Team Spirit 85" war game was a vicious challenge to the DPRK, that created a most grave situaiton on the Korean Peninsula and warned that it might go over to a real war.

The joint military rehearsal was denounced by the Afghan **Anis** January 31, the Pakistani **Pakistan Times** February 2, the **Central Radio of Togo** February 1 and the Swiss **Poch Zeitung** January 30.

The Indian paper **Hindu** January 21 flayed the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U. S. forces and south Korea army as one casting a gloom over the north-south dialogue.

It declared that the United States must not lay obstacles in the way of talks for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Indian Paper **Indian and World Event** January 15, the Guyanese paper **New Nation** January 20 and the Portuguese paper **Diario De Lisboa** January 23 branded the "Team Spirit 85" of the United States and south Korea as a dangerous war row spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

The Cuban paper **Granma** February 6 in a commentary says that the "Team Spirit 85" is a wanton challenge to peace in Korea and the cause of her reunification and a grave military provocation marring the atmosphere of the dialogue and contact which have been resumed a few months ago on the initiative of the DPRK.

The Cuban paper **Granma** February 25 reported that Guam-based B-52 strategic bombers were being deployed for the "Team Spirit 85" and the "Task Strike Force" of the Seventh Infantry Division based in the U. S. mainland which had earned ill fame in the war of aggression in Korea left for south Korea.

It denounced the war moves on the part of the U. S. and the south Korea.

Articles opposing the "Team Spirit 85" were carried by the Polish paper **Tygodnik Demokraticzny** February 17 and Albanian papers February 19 and 20.

The Libyan Paper **Al Jahaf Alahdar** January 21 exposed the aggressive aim of this military rehearsal and stressed that all the peace-loving people of the world should heighten vigilance against the U. S. criminal moves.

Articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" were carried by the Syrian paper **Al Baath**, the Moroccan paper **Al-Bayane** January 22, the French papers **L'Humanite** January 15 and **La vie Ouvriere** January 28.

The Yugoslav paper **Borba** February 12 in an article titled "Large Scale Military Exercises of the United States and South Korea Brought Dialogue

(Continued on page 5)

Over 1,000 Miners Stage Sit-Down

Over 1,000 miners and their wives at the Changsong coal mine in South Korean Kangwon Province staged a fierce sit-down strike in demand of an independent trade union for four consecutive days, according to the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo.

Over 500 miners and their wives at the mine staged a sit-down strike from March 2 in the surroundings of the coal mine, holding a banner reading "Away with the vassal trade union" when the south Korean authorities retained their stooge as "trade union" branch chief and fouth stoutly on March 5, dispersed at four places near the coal mine when the police came on to break up their struggle.

The mine authorities much upset attempted to appease them, pasting up the advertisement that "Work hard. We have decided not to blame you" and broadcasting it through loudspeakers.

But the miners and their wives resisted, crying "The trade union branch chief must be chosen by direct election."

Though the repressive police force were hurled against the fighting miners, their number swelled to over 1,000 to seize complete control on the coal mine.

As a result, production is at a standstill at the seven pits of the Changsong coal mine.

1,000 Workers, Students, Religionists Wage Demo.

Some 1,000 workers, students and religionists staged an anti-"government demonstration in Seoul on the night of March 10 calling for their rights to existence and freedom, according to a south Korean paper.

Prior to the demonstration, a meeting for defending the workers' rights was held at a Catholic church in Hongiedong, Sodaemun-gu, under the sponsorship of the Workers' Welfare Council, an autonomous organisation of workers.

The meeting was attended by clothing workers of the Pyonghwa Market, students and members of religious organisations in Seoul.

Many religious figures were also present at the meeting.

The attendants staged a satirical play exposing the exploitation by the anti-popular system of the authorities before waging the demonstration.

The demonstrators took to the street, carrying flags bearing the words "Revise the evil labour law."

The riot police were sent to the place to check the demonstration.

Korea Univ. Students Hold Anti-"Gov." Rally

Some 2,000 students of Korea University on March 11 held an anti-"government" rally and staged a campus demonstration, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The students who rose up in protest against the forcible resignation of the president of the university under the pressure of the south Korean authorities for refusing to punish dissident students recently arrested for anti-"government" activities strongly demanded the foundation side to retract the president's resignation and called for the dismissal of the "Education Minister" who stretched his suppressive hand to the campus.

They also demanded to immediately release from jail all the detained students.

At the rally they confirmed and passed the "rule of the General Student Council" worked out by them in order to form an independent student autonomous organizaiton.

They went over to a demonstration at the end of the rally, shouting slogans calling for "Establishment of the campus rights" and "Democratization of campus." The demonstrators valiantly fought, throwing stones at over 200 riot police entrenched at the campus gate, in their attempt to take to the street.

(Continued from page 4)

in Korea to Suspension " said that although they always use "threat of southward invasions" as a pretext in staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to hold dialogue to south Korea for the peaceful reunification of the divided country.

The Romanian paper **Apararea Partriei** February 6 said that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are a product of hostile acts running diametrically counter to the vital interests of the Korean people striving for peace and Korea's reunification.

The paper continued:

A fundamental matter which should be settled preferentially among preconditions for the realization of Korea's reunification is to put an end to the U. S. forces' occupation of south Korea and terminate such provocative military exercises as the "Team Spirit".

As stressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly Romania has expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and actively supports the proposals for national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The GDR paper **Volksarmee** No. 7 of 1985, pointing to the mobilization of the special unit of the United States called "Green Berets" in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, stressed that this brings into bolder relief the aggressive nature of the military exercises against the DPRK.

In a commentary the Mongolian paper **Unen** February 14 noted that through the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises the United States intends to increase the number of aggressive military personnel in Asia and round off and reinforce a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance.

Another Mongolian paper **Ulaan-Od** February 9, in a commentary, said the aim of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises is to complete nuclear war preparations.

The Angolan paper **Jornal De Angola** February 1 branded the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal as a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to mount an attack on the DPRK from the ground, the sea and the sky.

The Democratic Yemeni paper **Al Thaura** February 5 said this joint war game is participated in by U. S. forces including the notorious "Green Berets" and the south Korean army and an exercise of using nuclear weapons would be included in it.

The Aden News Agence of Democratic Yemen February 2 called for heightening vigilance against the U. S.

Aggressive moves permanently threatening peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the rest of the world.

Low Wages of S. Korean Workers

A south Korean radio reported that according to an analysis of wages at over 19,260 work places, 40.3 percent of the entire enterprises pay low wages less than 100,000 won to their workers.

In south Korea a family of 5 members needs 500,000 won as the minimum living cost.

18.4 percent of the entire workers are paid less than 800,000 won a month, to say nothing of 100,000 won.

These figures were confirmed by a survey of work places with over 10 workers each and those who get low wages are too many to count.

– Article of S. Korean Monthly Magazine –

40 Years' Unrequited Love (4)

By Han Wan San

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr. R., I think you know the fact that after an only 3 hours' battle, the American navy under the command of Admiral Dewey, Commandor of the U. S. Asian Fleet, put an end to the Spanish rule over the Philippines on May 1, 1898, which had continued for some 300 years, and America turned it into its own colony.

Against this background, I think, America sent its trading vessel General Sharman to Korea in 1866 for the purpose of exploitation of overseas markets to sell its own commodities.

This was the great power's characteristic formula in the 19th century.

It was an act to force Korea to open trade by use of arms, wasn't it?

However, the Americans' attempt failed as they faced the furious resistance of the Korean people, but an "unfortunate event" took place at that time.

Then, China under the Chin Dynasty put pressure on Korea to make the latter conclude a trade treaty with the great powers of Europe and America as a means of checking Japan's invasion of the Korean Peninsula.

Just in this pressing atmosphere, Korea concluded a trade and friendship treaty with America in 1882.

The United States obtained a mining concession of the Unsan gold mine in Pyongan Province in 1895, and then acquired the right to construct the Kyongin (Seoul-Inchon) railway line next year.

However, the U.S. sold the right of railway construction to Japan in 1898.

Isn't it a regrettable thing that despite the fact that Korea concluded a trade treaty with the U. S. in a bid to prevent Japan's invasion of Korea, America sold the railway concession to the very Japanese imperialists.

More surprising is the fact that a secret agreement was concluded between Katsura and Taft in 1905.

The American position in the agreement was clear.

America made a deal with Japan– America would overlook Japan's colonization of Korea in exchange for Japan's neglect of U. S. colonization of the Philippines.

How many Koreans on earth were aware of the hidden meaning of this behind-the-stage agreement at that time?

The situation is the same now.

It is an indisputable fact that although America disguises itself as a country which stands for freedom and justice, actually it directly or indirectly supports various forms of authoritarian regimes in the Third World.

Division of the Korean Peninsula and Responsibility for It

Mr. R., ex-American President Wilson proclaimed the principle of national self-determination.

I think, however, that not a few people in the world are aware of the fact that the principle of self-determination of nations proclaimed by Wilson was not so effective and that it did not go beyond encouraging the moderate rightist nationalist elements who did not squarely oppose the imperialist forces of Europe and the United States.

Furthermore, the then American vice-president Roosevelt dared to say that he wanted to see Korea colonized.

Through these facts we can understand the real meaning of American foreign diplomacy toward the Korean Peninsula.

It is a really surprising fact that when he became President later, he said, "The U. S. should support Japan, which is obstructing Russian power in Manchuria and Korea, and permit Japan's annexation of Korea." (U. S. Policy toward the Far East" by So Jung Sok, 1973, page 36-38)

Anyway, we can not easily overlook as an accidental historical fact in the unfortunate past the fact that the Amerincan government cooperated in Japan's occupation of Korea.

Great powers are ready to sacrifice small and weak countries without pange of conscience for their national interests even today as they did in the past.

Our country has been harshly harrassed by the surrounding giant powers.

Mr. R., the division of our country is the same in nature in this respect.

We have to remember that the great powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula has long attempted to divide and occupy our country by force in a bid to satisfy their wild aggressive ambition, ignoring the will of our nation.

We have to remember that the destiny of our nation ahs been influenced in this way and that in accordance with the balance of power between China and the naval power.

I think Professor Kang Man Gil was completely right when he said as follows.

He said, "The region surrounding the Korean Peninsula has historically been more influenced by the continental power when it was stronger, and Korea was colonized when the naval power was stronger than that. When both the continental power and the naval power were balanced, there has been a threat of national division or partition." (The Reality of Division and the Reunification Movement" by Christian Social Affairs Institute, 1984, page 23)

Great Britain and America stood on the side of the Japanese imperialists from the beginning of the 20th century, and in this situation Russia made a proposal to neutralize the Korean Peninsula.

However, Japan which gained a favorable position at the time, refused the Russian offer.

When just before that time or in 1896, Russia attempted to construct a naval base in Masan (southern port city of Korea), Japan was alarmed by Russia's action.

Then, Japan proposed to Russia a plan to divide the Korean Peninsula into their regions of influences, or along the 38th parallel.

Was this related to the will of our entire nation?

(To be continued)

Parents of Arrested Students Call for Release

The parents of the patriotic students who were arrested after occupying the building of the "Democratic Justice Party", and waging a sit-in, rose up again on March 9 calling for the release of their sons, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They strongly demanded the south Korean authorities revoke the unreasonable prosecution against the arrested students and unconditionally release them.

Korean High School Boxing Club Spotlighted Here

Japanese sports monthly magazine "World Boxing" in its March issue carried an article titled "Our Dream Is To Be a Member of a National Team", introducing Tokyo Korean High School students who are now spotlighted in the boxing circles here as hidden veteran boxers.

Follows a roundup of the magazine story:

"Sturdy Boxers"

Now there are 11 Korean high schools here in Japan and of them 5 schools including Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, have boxing clubs.

The Tokyo boxing club was born in 1974. It joined the Tokyo High School Boxing League in 1977 and had various matches with other high schools.

The next year, "the All-Japan Athletic Meeting of Korean High Schools" was held among the 5 Korean high schools.

"Invincible Power Displayed in the Match with Tokyo's Selected Team"

The most remarkable annual events were the All-Japan Athletic Meeting held in September and a match of the Korean high school selected team Vs the selected Tokyo high school team in November.

This year, the Korean team's match with a selected Kinki team is scheduled.

Among main matches, the Korean team's inter-school matches with the Teikyo and Hachioji high school teams are included.

Above all, it has a record of 2 wins and 1 draw against the Selected Tokyo team.

"Practical Style of Match"

Li, 24, ambitious manager who is a hard hitter of the light welter category says, "Our taks is how to overcome the gap between drill and match."

"Our Dream is To Be Members of a National Team"

"Our present aim is to fight with All Japan Selected High School Team . . . and some day, I'd like to produce Olympic boxers for the DPRK, that is the highest honor for an amateur boxer, says the manager.

They are making efforts to attain their aim as was seen in the exchange matches with the selected team of their fatherland, last year in Pyongyang.

Boxing club members pose for a photo.

Tokyo Korean High School

Boxing club members who are taking setting-up exercises on the ring before drill.

Sports and Culture

Books

Many new books have been brought out by various publishing houses of Korea.

The Working People's Organizations Publishing House issued the book "Immortal Loyal Stars".

On the basis of vivid materials, it tells stories about the young communists.

The Kumsong Youth Publishing House brought into the world books dealing with the noble virtues of Mr. Kim Jong Il who is bringing the bud of talent of the youth and children into bloom and showing all care to them, embracing them in his bosom of love and books on our party's brilliant guidance of sports.

The Kumsong Youth Publishing House printed the book "The Rays of Loyalty", collection of materials about Comrade Kim Jong Suk.

It has also published various literary and art books and books of basic natural sciences.

Meanwhile, the Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House brought out the book "Topography of Korea" and the Industrial Publishing House the book "Rudiments of Telecommunication".

Paekdusan Prize

"Paekdusan Prize" sports contests were held from February 10 to March 7.

The contests involving men and women players of central and local sports teams took place in Pyongyang, Haeju, Samjiyon and Pujon.

The participants in the games gave full play to the sports technique which they had cultivated in their day-to-day training to score many successes.

Good skill was shown at the games by the members of the Amnokgang, February 8 and April 25 sports teams, the heavy game sports team of the Korean People's Army, the Pyongyang Municipal and Chagang provincial sports teams.

Boxing

The Korean boxers proved successful at the 7th Algerian International Boxing Tournament by fully displaying their high technique which they had cultivated through their day-to-day training.

Kim Myong Sik bagged gold in the 48 kg category.

Gymnastic

The Korean gymnastic team attended the international gymnastic tournament for "Children's Prize" which was held in Mongolia.

Korean boys and girls carried off two gold, two silver and several bronze medals at the tournament.

Science and Technology

Science and technology are rapidly developing in Korea.

Over 69,000 technical innovation proposals were incorporated in production every year in industrial fields during the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984).

In this period our scientists and technicians completed their research into new methods of casting, and air-tight carbide production, advanced methods of coal cutting, carbide covering and so on.

Advanced production methods, processes and engineering methods including the high-speed spinning process were studied and introduced and new modern machines of high efficiency of various kinds studied and developed to greatly contribute to the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

In agricultural field, scientific and technical problems arising in improving seed growing and cultivation of farm crops were successfully solved.

In particular, the shock brigades of scientists and technicians contributed a lot to the scientific and technological development in the DPRK.

Mr. Kim Jong Il saw to it that the shock brigades of scientists were organized and sent to different fields of the national economy in 1978 in order to develop science and technology in conformity with the demand of developing reality in which the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy were put to the fore. The "February 17 Shock Brigades of Scientists" now active at major factories, enterprises and other units have completed and introduced into production several thousands of pieces of new scientific research assignments over the last few years.

Subsequently, the "February 17

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Paintings "Pine Tree by a Waterfall" by Cho Jong Yo, 1981.

– Korean Musical Instruments –
(1) KAYAGUM

The Korean people with excellent cultural heritage have created various kinds of musical instruments. The musical instruments recorded in the chronicles and documents from the primitive age up to now amount to 100 in its kinds.

Introduced from this issue are some representative instruments:

Kayagum (Fillip instrument) is one of the most representative national instruments of Korea.

It was invented by Uruk 1,400 years ago (6th century, AD). He was born in the "Kaya Era" and distinguished himself as a talented musician and a famous composer.

Above all, he was an expert Kayagum player and devoted all his life to the development of music in Korea through musical composition and the training of Kayagum players, and made efforts to further develop it as a musical instrument.

Kayagum is often compared with Japanese Koto, but it is quite different from Koto in the following points;

Firstly, during play the head of Kayagum should be placed on the lap of its player and its tail on the floor.

Secondly, the way of strumingto strings is almost the same as with Japanese Koto. But Koto is played with artificial nails, and Kayagum is played with bare fingers.

So it can fully express emotions, and the tone is very close to human voice. The sound is so delicate and soft that it can express well the character of Korean music.

Developed by the disciples of inventor Uruk, Kayagum music took further strides in the 19th century.

Kim Chang Jo, well-known Kayagum player and composer, originated a Kayagum concerto, Kayagum Sanjo.

Kayagum Sanjo influenced *Choktae* (Korean flute), *Tanso* (Korean recorder), *Komungo* (string harp), and their respective Sanjo were created, making a great contribution to the development of trandtional Korean music.

The strings of Kayagum were increased to 19 or 21 from the original 12 strings as a result of several reforms.

Moreover, it made Kayagum express any complicated sound through the introduction of various styles of rendition such as Tremolo and Arpeggio, in addition to the former technique of "Ronhyon" (to produce a variety of sound by pressing strings by the left palm).

There are various way of playing Kayagum including solo, duet, trio.

Besides, singing-while playing Kayagum by a group of 12 women started in the difficult days of the Korean War (1950-53), a vocal solo and a group of women who sing while playing Kayagum, and so forth.

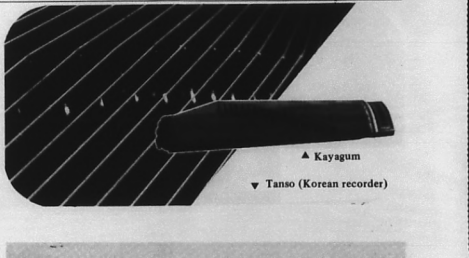
In the course of its development, grand-Kayagum, an octave lower than Kayagum, was invented, which plays an active part as a low sound string instrument.

"Silla-gum", which is preserved in Nara, Japan, was originally Kayagum. But it is shaped a little different from what it is.

Apart from the body, "Yang Gak" or a sheep's horn is attached to the tail, and the ends of strings are fixed there.

The name of "Silla-gum" derives from the historical fact that the instrument was brought to Japan after Silla's conquest of Kaya.

The traditional Kayagum is one of the most cherished and loved national instruments of Korea.



▲ Kayagum

▼ Tanso (Korean recorder)

Choktae (Korean flute)

(Continued from page 6)

Shock Brigades of Scientists and Technicians" and "April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" were formed one after another.

They are successfully solving urgent scientific and technical problems at the production sites.

A solid base has been laid in Korea for a rapid development of science and technology.

The Academy of Sciences, and many other academies of sciences of different branches, institutions and industrial laboratories have been solidly built up.

The number of professors and doctors has increased. 1.25 million intellectuals are doing their bit creditably in the DPRK's scientific and technical development.

Achievements in Film Art

A large number of movies of high ideological and artistic value have been produced in Korea, over 1,300 in the second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984).

Conspicuous among them are the feature films "the Star of Korea" and "Mt. Paekdu".

The films are an impressive depiction of the traits of President Kim Il Sung who victoriously led the Korean revolution, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

There have been produced many feature films based on the revolutionary traditions such as "Rhododendron" and "Untrodden Path," "The Road to the Front" and "A Revolutionary" reflecting part of the lives of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters Kim Chaek and Choe Hyon.

Besides, there are such feature films as "A Single Heart," "Wolmi Island" and "Eternal Youth" depicting the heroic struggle of the Korean people and People's Army soldiers in the rigorous period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and "A Village Security Man" and "The First Security Personnel" depicting the complicated class struggle profoundly and truthfully.

Many films of weighty importance in cognition and education based on the realities have also been produced.

Typical of them are "The County Party Chief Secretary," "The 14th Winter" and "Loyal Heart."

These films show the typical traits of Juche-type revolutionaries, true officials of the Workers' Party and party members through vivid artistic representation. They powerfully encourage the working people to socialist construction with a great influence.

The feature film "A New Legend on the Piryu" and other films singing of Korea-China friendship have also been produced.

Many shorts reflecting the party line and policy in time, hundreds of documentary films such as "The tower of Juche Idea," "The Arch of Triumph," "Song of Best Wishes Sung by All People" and "Great Changes" have been produced.

The Korean Documentary Film Studio recently produced several pieces of documentaries.

The documentary film "The Speed Campaign Youth Brigade" gives an impressive picture of the proud course covered by the "Brigade" which has performed feats of heroism with ardent loyalty over the past ten years since it was formed in February 1975 to uphold the lofty intentions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The documentary "Road to School Associated with Love" shows the happy life of the Korean school children who are growing up, studying to their heart's content under the deep care of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Besides, documentary films showing the development of the country were released.

The Korean Scientific and Educational Film Studio produced a scientific film proving that insects harmful to farm crops can be exterminated by a biological method, a scientific film on beans and the scientific films "Azalea in Mt. Paekdu" and "Fruit Cultivation in a Garden" for the cultural and emotional life of the working people.

Preparatins for the Moscow Festival Under Way

Preparations are going on brisk in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival to be held in Moscow this summer under the slogan of "Solidarity, Friendship and Peace against Imperialism."

Under the meticulous care of Mr. Kim Jong Il the Korean National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival was formed in April, 1984.

Premier of the Administration Council Mr. Kang Song San was appointed as an honorary chairman of the committee.

Korea will send a big delegation to the Moscow festival, attaching significance to it.

The delegation will include young labor innovators, pacesetters in socialist emulation, honour students and other fine youth and students.

Work is progressing in full scale to participate in political functions, art performance and sports contests of the festival.

What draws particular attention is art circle contests which have already begun for selection of works to be sent to the festival. Excellent music, dance and other art pieces will be selected in the contests. Many writers, poets and composers are striving to create fine works. And artists participating in the contests are exerting all their efforts to present new works successfully.

Excellent sportsmen have been selected to undergo intense training.

Preparations are also under way for presenting fine works to a photo exhibition.

Postage stamps, posters and picture albums dedicated to the festival are also in the making. The postage stamps are 3 kinds.

Lectures are being given to youth and students in different parts of the country to explain the significance of the Moscow festival. Publications and television are also explaining the significance.

The Korean youth and students delegation has participated in nearly all world youth and students' festivals since the first festival. It participated in the festival during the past Korean War unleashed by the U.S. to contribute to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship among the progressive youth and students of the world.

The Korean delegation has achieved good successes at the festivals including the 1st festival held in Prague in 1947, where it came first respectively in dance, football and basketball.

At the 8th festival held in Helsinki in 1962 it carried off 31 gold, 10 silver and 10 bronze medals in art fields.

It gained 33 gold, 14 silver and 8 bronze medals in art, and 1 trophy cup, 17 gold, 22 silver and 9 bronze medals in sports at the 9th festival held in Sofia in 1968, and 65 prizes of honor and medals in arts, fine arts and photograph at the 10th festival held in Berlin in 1973.

The Korean youth and students are making their efforts to score better results at the Moscow festival, drawing on their good experience in the past festivals.

They will further develop the traditional friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union and strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the progressive youth and students of the world with the Moscow festival as an occasion.

The Korean youth and students believe that the forthcoming festival will be successful, enjoying the warm support and welcome of the world's progressive youth and students.

CPRF Publishes White Paper on "Team Spirit"

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a white paper on March 10 exposing the vicious, criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which have been escalated year after year by the U.S. and south Korea.

Here is the full text of the report:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are systematically increasing the numerical strength of armed forces mobilized in "Team Spirit."

The number rose from 46,000 (including 6,000 U.S. troops) in 1976 to 207,500 (including 60,000 U.S. troops) in 1984 and over 200,000 strong regular armed forces this year.

The U.S. imperialists have mobilized not only regular armed forces but also "reserve forces" in this rehearsal and are gradually expanding their scope.

Ten thousand-strong "reserve forces" were mobilized in the "Team Spirit" rehearsal for the first time in 1978, and the number rose to 100,000 in 1984.

As a result, the armed forces actually mobilized in the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises were over 307,000 strong.

It is generally a common sense that armed forces more than 300,000 strong are enough to wage a whole war.

The U.S. imperialists have also mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercises sophisticated weapons and equipment of various kinds needed for modern warfare and are systematically increasing them.

In particular, the number of planes of various types including "F-15" fighter-bombers mobilized from the time of the "Team Spirit 80", "F-16" fighter-bombers and "F-4 D" fighters from the time of the "Team Spirit 82" is sharply increasing every year.

Thus, the number of planes hurled into the rehearsal rose from 262 in 1978 to 700 already in 1981.

The U.S. imperialists who deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in south Korea already in the mid-1970s are now hurling into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises large quantities of equipment capable of dropping and launching nuclear bombs and shells.

They mobilized in this year's rehearsal even a special unit called "green berets" who have long undergone "backpack nuke" training to stage a devilish exercise for killing, burning and destroying all after infiltrating into the rear of the other side, directly carrying "backpack nuke" on their backs.

The U.S. imperialists have also lengthened the period of the exercises every year.

1976	10 days
1977	15 days
1978	17 days
1979	18 days
1980	50 days
1981	69 days
1982	73 days
1983	75 days
1984	76 days

This year's "Team Spirit" exercises are planned by them to be staged till mid-April from February.

After all, the period of the exercises has lengthened 7.6 times over the past ten years.

In lengthening thus the period of the rehearsal, the U.S. imperialists try to thoroughly prepare the armed forces to be hurled in "case of emergency" for a future war which is expected to be a "short war".

When we take it into consideration that in recent years the U.S. imperialists have increased the stockpiles of war supplies for their ground forces occupying south Korea for 60 days, 2.5 times that in the previous period, and that the date for allowing the U.S. president's "right to the prosecution of war" is 60 days, it cannot be overlooked that the period of the war exercises has lengthened to more than two months.

The U.S. imperialists have turned the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal into a more offensive one year after year.

They who once held the rehearsal, combining defence with attack, entered into allround offensive exercises from 1981.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan who showed up at the site of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in March, 1983, prattled that "whereas the past exercises were passive ones chiefly for defence, they have now become positive and offensive exercises with offensive operation as the basis. This is a difference from the previous exercises."

The U.S. imperialists are adapting the "Team Spirit" to a "short war".

They are now applying such aggressive "nuclear war plans" as a "nine-day war plan" and "three-day war plan" to the "Team Spirit" exercises.

From 1980 the "Team Spirit" exercises have been staged, divided into three stages (deployment, actual training and return).

In the exercises, a long period of one month and a half is set for the first stage, deployment. But in the second stage three dimentional offensive operational exercises of the ground, naval and air forces and special units will be held only for 7-10 day. This means that the "Team Spirit" is staged in accordance with a "short war strategy" with nuclear strike as the main.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are bringing the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal closer to a real war year after year.

Clamouring about their "experience" in the past Korean War, they are zealously staging landing operation and field mobile exercises and gradually increasing the proportion of the night combat.

Along with exercises for making U.S. soldiers endure the weather of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are conducting an "existence training" to make their soldiers stand for seven days with food for three days in the forest areas to be adapted to mountain warfare.

It is aimed to accumulate "experience in real war" that they mass in south Korea every year the U.S. 2nd division, 25th division, 7th division, 3rd marine division, etc. based in south Korea, Japan and U.S. mainland and mobilize them in joint offensive operation exercises against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists have expanded the area of the exercises to the north from the region south of the River Han in the past to the area from the region north of the River Han up to the region south of the Military Demarcation Line and virtually regard this area as a starting position of attack on the north.

They plan to perfect the "offensive strategic plan" by the "operation doctrine" of the U.S. army through the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal.

The paper Haeoe Hanminbo published in the United States said on January 2, 1984:

"The 'aerial and ground warfare', the 'operation doctrine' established by the U.S. army in August 1982, was applied to Team Spirit 83.

"The essence of this 'aerial and ground warfare' is, in a nutshell, to use a highly mobile powerful battle group on a large scale and win victory in a war through thoroughgoingly offensive operations. . . .

"This operation plan is expected to be completely fulfilled around 1986."

All these facts prove that the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is not "exercises of annual occurence," much less such "unprovoking defence training" as advertised by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists use "Team Spirit" as an important means of rounding off a three-way military alliance.

With the "security treaty" and "mutual defence treaty" concluded respectively between the United States and Japan and between the United States and south Korea, a foundation for the formation of the three-way military alliance has already been laid and a military fusion is being virtually formed with the United States as the axis.

The only problem yet to be solved under such condition is to complete a south Korea-Japan joint operation plan and take joint military action.

The U.S. imperialists intend to solve this problem through the "Team Spirit" exercises.

They seek, above all, to establish a unified operational commanding system of the United States, Japan and south Korea through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

In October 1982 long, the then commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, in his testimony at U.S. Congress said it is necessary to build the U.S.-Japan-south Korea trinitarian integration in the extension of the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" and the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence treaty" by developing the relations of military cooperation between Japan and south Korea into those of military alliance on the basis of strengthening the cooperation.

Proceeding from this demand of the U.S. imperialists, the operational commanding system of the Japanese "self-defence forces" was unified in the U.S. forces' commanding system and a unified system of command, control, communications and information called "C 3 I" system has been established between the United States and Japan.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists saw to it that a central commanding post was set up in the Japanese "self-defence forces" as the pivot of the system commanding and controlling the ground, naval and air forces of the "SDF" in an integral way. In this way the U.S.-Japan unified operational system has been further perfected.

This central commanding post is linked also with the "C 3" establishment, a U.S. nuclear strategic system.

The unification of the central commanding post of the Japanese "SDF" with the "C 3" establishment of the U.S. forces into one system means that from the Japanese Prime Minister, the general director of the "defence agency", the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and the chiefs of staff of the ground, naval and air forces to the common of the U.S. forces in Japan, the general command of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and, furthermore, to the U.S. President holding a press-button for nuclear attack in his hand are linked in an integral system.

The U.S. imperialists' moves to knock into shape a triangular military alliance through the "Team Spirit" military rehearsal have been rapidly stepped up in recent years in particular.

They expanded the military operational sphere of Japan to vast areas including the Korean Peninsula on the eve of the "Team Spirit 83" to suit the formation of the triangular military alliance. After that, they are continuously holding U.S.-Japan joint exercises in these operational areas.

The "Team Spirit" exercises take Japan as a "launching base," "sortie base," "supply base" and "relay base".

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are actively participated in by the chiefs of staff of the "SDF" and other Japanese military personnel as "observers". And the "SDF" has directly or indirectly participated secretly in naval operational exercises.

Meanwhile, officers of the south Korean puppet army participate in the U.S.-Japan military rehearsals under the same cloak and there is a regular exchange of military information between Japan and south Korea.

All these facts show that the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance has already become a fait accompli in actuality through the "Team Spirit" though it has not been codified by a "treaty".

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

To keep hold on the whole of the Korean Peninsula as a bridgehead for dominating Asia – this is precisely the main purpose of the "Team Spirit" staged annually by the U.S. imperialists in the south of the Korean Peninsula far away from the U.S. mainland.

The "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain in which a new war may break out.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand to the vast areas of Asia and the world and develop into a nuclear war.

This will not bring anything good to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, either.

The U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, Korean strategy is an anachronistic one.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must look squarely at the trend of the times and stop forthwith the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal and completely withdraw all forces of aggression from south Korea. They must not seek to frame up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance increasing the danger of war but come out at an early date to the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for creating preconditions for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the conviction that the world's peaceloving people will extend full support to and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for checking and frustrating the "Team Spirit" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets and solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

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